

THE CRONIN MURDER TRIAL

Testimony of the Tinner Who Solded Burke's Mysterious Galvanized Box.

The Prisoner Fully Identified by the Witness—Additional Evidence of Members of the Clan-na-Gael—The Doctor's Clothes.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Miss Martha A. Johnson, private secretary to Dr. Belfield, the microscopist, who, as an expert, testified in the Cronin case on Saturday, was the first witness this morning. She testified that the specimens of blood and hair from the Carlson cottage delivered her by Police Captain Schack were by her turned over to Dr. Belfield.

When Henry Buchholz, on behalf of the State, was called, Mr. Donahue, for the defense, said: "I object to this witness testifying on the ground that we have received no notice of his testifying until this morning."

The State's Attorney—I notified them, if your Honor please, just as soon as I got into court this morning.

The Court—I may now say right here that I shall allow this witness to testify, and I may explain why I shall allow all the witnesses to testify in this case, provided the defense is notified prior to their being called to the stand that they are to be called. I take it that the law with reference to the indorsement of names on the back of the indictment was designed for those cases which will be finished speedily, where the jury will be obtained and the case disposed of within a few days at least. In such a case, rank injustice would be done to the defendants if the names of the witnesses to be called against them were not placed on the back of the indictment. But where a case has taken as long as this has, and plenty of opportunity is afforded to you for making inquiries as to the witnesses on the stand, it is not right to hold strictly to the rule at all. At the same time I will, in all these cases, if you elect to do it, allow the cross-examination to be deferred until opportunities have been afforded you to make inquiries.

The defense offered an exception to the ruling, and the witness proceeded to testify. He said that he had been called to the stand in April, under the name of John Kaiser.

Charles Herkimer, a tailor, was the next witness. Mr. Longenecker (to witness)—Do you know John Kaiser, sitting here, this man at the end?

Yes. The witness testified through an interpreter that he had seen Kaiser in the latter part of April, and that he gave the name of John Kaiser; subsequently he said it was Kaiser.

John P. Dunn, a plumber, testified that in the early part of April he saw Kaiser and Coughlin in Cameron's saloon, on Lincoln avenue. Kaiser called to him and he introduced Coughlin as a good friend of his, adding that Coughlin would do anything for him (Kaiser).

Frank Washburn, a saloon-keeper, testified that Kaiser and O'Sullivan were in his saloon some time about the 12th of April, and that Kaiser said he was going to buy a house from O'Sullivan and would pay him a big price for it, so as to get some spending money from his guardian.

Joseph Potowski, a beer-brewer, testified that he knew Kaiser last April, under the name of Kaiser.

Gus Klahr, tinner, testified that on the Monday morning after the murder Burke came to the shop where he worked and had a galvanized iron box soldered. It was about 14x26 inches in size. The witness continued: "We got to talking about this case, I had read it in the paper Sunday morning. He said that Dr. Cronin was a British spy and ought to be killed."

"Before you soldered the box, did you do anything to the lid?" "Yes, sir, I had to scrape it because there was sand and one thing and another on it."

"Before you scraped it did you do anything while Burke was there?" "Yes, sir, I tried to cut the cord, and he would not have that."

"What did he say about it when you were going to cut the cord?" "He shoved my arm to one side and said: 'For God's sake, don't cut it, or some remark like that. I told him I had to cut it, to make a job, and he said: 'Do it any way; I don't make any difference what kind of a job it is.'"

Klahr said that when Burke was brought back from Winnipeg, he visited him with an officer, the purpose of identifying him. He went close to Burke's cell, when the latter uttered: "—,—" as if he meant him (the witness).

On the cross-examination the witness repeated every detail of Burke's visit to his shop, and the soldering of the box. He was certain as to his identity. While the witness was giving this testimony the defendant (Burke) leaned forward in his chair and laughed derisively at him.

Michael Walsh, a gas-fitter, testified that he was at one time a member of Camp 20, of the Clan-na-Gael. In the latter part of April the witness was at work at Joliet. While there, about May 9, he saw Martin Burke; they talked for some time, and he returned to Chicago, May 15. Burke worked one day while there, for which he was paid \$1.50. The witness saw Burke receive a letter.

The State's attorney endeavored, but without success, to elicit the statement from Walsh that this letter contained a money order. The State's attorney explained that he wished to show that Burke was without money of his own, but that, shortly afterward, he was in Winnipeg, with plenty of money, and that he had Europe, and with able counsel to fight his extradition.

Joseph O'Hare, senior guardian of Cronin Camp of the Clan-na-Gael, was called. He testified that on the Tuesday following Dr. Cronin's disappearance he and Maurice Morris met John F. Beggs, one of the prisoners at Joliet, and that he was with him. The examination proceeded as follows:

Question—Will you state to the jury what that conversation was, how it began, and all about it? Answer—Well, John F. Beggs was what we were going to do with reference to the disappearance of Dr. Cronin. I told him I thought it was time he should call a conference of the doctors, and we could not do something. These were the exact words. Well, he said he thought the doctor would turn up all right; that there was plenty of time to get the work. That was about the conversation.

Q.—Then what was said by you? A.—Morris made some reply, that he thought Dr. Cronin was dead, and John F. Beggs turned around and said to him that he did not know what he was talking about; that he did not belong to the inner circle, and that we knew what we were talking about.

Q.—Who did he refer to as "we"? A.—Well, that is a matter that I cannot understand. Dr. Cronin was dead at that time, and he stated that he thought the fellow would come out all right; that he had run away with some women.

Dr. John F. Williams was the next witness. He testified that he had been called to attend Patrick O'Sullivan at various times during two or three years until a year ago. The fee for these services during the entire period of three or four years amounted to less than \$10.

Maurice Morris, a friend of Dr. Cronin, was called and testified that, shortly after the disappearance of Dr. Cronin, he was talking with Dennis Ward in the presence of defendant Beggs, about the case. Said he: "Mr. Ward and I were talking about the disappearance of Dr. Cronin, and Ward made use of this remark: 'That fellow had gone on a spree with a woman, and will turn up all right. I got mad at his speaking so derisively of the doctor, and said, somewhat emphatically: 'He was murdered, and by people in this city.' Beggs said: 'Oh, you are not posted; we are in the inner circle and know what we are talking about.'"

"Did you know anything about an inner circle?" "I have heard a good deal of it. I have heard John Devoy speak of it."

"What have you heard referred to as the inner circle?" "I mean that the I. M. B., before they were united with the O. B., belonged to the inner circle."

and inadmissible. The court finally decided that that portion of the testimony relating to the "inner circle" be stricken out.

Michael Gilbert, sewer-cleaner, was the next witness. He described in detail the finding of Dr. Cronin's clothes, his box of splints and his medical case, while cleaning a sewer in Lakeview on Friday last. The articles mentioned were then brought into court, and the witness identified them as the ones found by him and his assistants.

Police Captain Schuetz testified that he took possession of the clothes and the box of splints, and that he had examined them, and had retained possession of them since that time, and until they were brought to the State's attorney's office for production in court.

Mrs. Conklin, at whose house Dr. Cronin lived, was called, and identified the clothes as those worn by Dr. Cronin on the night when he left her house for the last time. She also identified the other articles, including the box of splints and the case of surgical instruments, as having been taken by Dr. Cronin on that occasion. The articles were then put in evidence. This ended the proceedings of the day.

After the adjournment lawyers Forrest and Hynes got into a wrangle about the custody of the articles introduced in evidence. Mr. Forrest desiring the court to name a custodian and Mr. Hynes desiring them to remain in Captain Schuetz's hands. It would have only been a question in which the lie was passed on both sides and Hynes called Forrest a jury briber. The court peremptorily interposed and put a stop to the disgraceful affair.

MISS WILLARD RE-ELECTED

Only Slight Opposition to Her Retention of the National W. C. T. U. Presidency.

Glittering Promises of Peace, Followed by a Gift of \$2,500 to the Cause of Temperance—Mrs. Z. G. Wallace's Resolution.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Miss Frances E. Willard was re-elected president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union this morning. The vote was practically unanimous, since, on the informal ballot but nine votes were cast for Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Iowa, who represents the non-partisan element in the convention. Battery D Army was well filled with spectators during the election. The committee on credentials reported that 467 delegates were authorized to vote for officers.

After considerable debate the number was cut down to 463. The opposition to Miss Willard did not make any particular effort to defeat her re-election because they knew it was hopeless, owing to the fact that of the 463 authorized to vote 147 were ex-officio delegates appointed by Miss Willard's executive committee. When the informal ballot was counted 430 of the ballots bore Miss Willard's name. Besides the nine votes cast for Mrs. Foster, there were a number of blank ballots and several ballots cast for Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, of Boston, and for Mrs. Woodbridge, the national secretary. A motion was made and seconded to elect by directing the secretary to count the votes, and the motion was carried.

A few reports from department superintendents were read, and further election of officers was deferred until tomorrow.

There was another brief spat over the alleged Morton liquor-license question at the afternoon session. One of the delegates read a telegram from some one in the East asserting the statement that the license for the bar-room was taken out by Mr. Morton's manager, Mrs. Hoffman rose to speak, and Mrs. Z. G. Wallace, in further discussion by the introduction of this resolution:

Inasmuch as Vice-president Morton occupies the second position in authority in an administration that favors the liquor traffic, and inasmuch as the whole matter be dismissed from the consideration of the convention, as he could not have done otherwise without making the policy of the party. This was adopted.

Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, delivered an address. The election of officers and then taken up. Mrs. Caroline M. Hunt was re-elected corresponding secretary; Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, recording secretary; Mrs. L. M. Stevens, assistant recording secretary, and Miss Esther Fugh, treasurer.

At the conclusion of a prayer-meeting, which was then held, Miss Willard said that from the sale of her book, "Glimpses of Fifty Years of Temperance Work," she had received \$2,500, which she would donate to the W. C. T. U. Great applause followed, continuing until Miss Fugh cried for order, and moved that the convention adjourn.

cept this money that Miss Willard had earned by her own hard work. The motion was seconded, but Miss Willard refused to pull the money. Miss Willard said that one of the largest ever tendered the society.

Mrs. Mary H. Hunt spoke on temperance work in the colleges, and said the college department of the society was about to address letters to the faculties and presidents of American colleges, asking them to discontinue the drinking of wine and liquor at class banquets and college suppers.

Mrs. Forbes read the report of the Woman's Temperance Publication Association, which had received \$18,000 last year.

Professor Dickey, chairman of the national committee of the Prohibition party, spoke briefly about his belief in prohibition, and then turned to the W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Bradley, of London, representing the White Cross and White Shield societies, described the work in England.

A number of other brief addresses were made, among them, one by Mrs. Laura Haviland, the Quakeress, who is eighty years old and is still working for temperance.

During the evening session occurred the national oratorical contest for the first diamond medal offered in the Demorest series. The contestants were Mabel Underhill, of Connecticut; Ray Sawdick, of Michigan; Miss Alice Hecklinger, of New York; Miss Minnie Ettington, of Ontario; Miss Nellie of Minnesota; Ollie Hiett, of Kansas; and Daisy Cook, an eleven-year-old girl, from Nebraska.

She delivered a prohibition address, entitled "Liquor an Outrage," and was awarded the prize by the judges and great applause. Mr. Demorest made a brief speech.

Mrs. Hunt then introduced Gen. Neal Dow, who spoke at some length. He denounced the non-partisan element in the W. C. T. U., and said the only course the organization could take with honor was the straight-forward course of prohibition.

He said that the Republican and Democratic parties are irreconcilably committed to the license policy. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk spoke briefly. This convention, he declared, was a most important one. Every one was watching to see what the women would do. They would see that marching shoulder to shoulder for the utter overthrow of the liquor traffic.

The executive committee of the W. C. T. U. was still in session at midnight, considering the charges of the presidents of the Minnesota and Illinois W. C. T. U. against the president of the Iowa union.

RHEUMATISM originates in lactic acid in the blood, which, settling in the joints, causes the pain and swelling of the disease. The parilla cura rheumatism by neutralizing the acidity of the blood, and giving it richness and vitality. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

IMPRESSIONS OF DELEGATES

Views of South Americans Concerning Their Trip through the Country.

They All Believe Trade Between the Three Americas Can Be Improved and Heartily Favor an Intercontinental Railway.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—The journey of the delegates to the international American conference practically ends here. In order that the people of the three Americas might know what results have been accomplished, during the trip, the Associated Press representatives who have been of the party during the entire round, have, since their arrival in this city, sought from each delegate from abroad expression of the clearest and most valuable impressions afforded by the expedition, on and within the lines upon which the international conference was projected. Following are the expressions of each foreign delegate, written and revised in each instance by the man to whom views are here credited:

Judge Jose Alfonso, delegate from Chili: "I have generally been impressed by the development of American industries, but my attention has been attracted by the objects necessary to railways, such as locomotives, cars and rails. This is because the mileage of the American railways in our country, and consequently everything is interesting to us which makes us know the best and cheapest supplies in this matter, and we have only been attracted by the attention, because we have a great deal of wheat, and we must know the manner of improving in the production of flour. It has been observed, that since the perfect organization of the commerce of this country with Chili has rather diminished. I believe that this commerce with the United States will be increased, and the same result—an increase, too, which shall make cheaper the prices of transportation. The chief products of Chili are wheat, corn, barley, copper, silver and wine, similar to the products of your country. It is not possible that these can have a market here. We could export from Chili to the United States, and the United States to Chili, our country is the only producer in the whole world. And I may observe the probability that the United States will, in future, devote more attention to the cultivation of its lands. Your people may not know the great embarrassment to our trade which results from your customs and regulations, and we should establish a uniformity of customs regulations upon a basis of the greatest simplicity advised in that direction by the commerce of the world. The journey we have had suggests to me that Chili can profitably use many products of American industry. I believe in the possibility of the United States and Chili, and Americans, and I consider that its advantages should be considerable. In respect to Chili, we are not disposed to complete the railway through our long territory, and we are disposed to promote the realization of the ideas of a general American railway, to the benefit of the whole continent."

General Bolivar Peraza, delegate from Venezuela, considered the journey through the United States as an important part of the international congress. We have found practical solutions of many commercial problems between the United States and the countries we represented. The wonderful improvements of machinery, the great skill of laborers, the saving of fuel by use of natural gas, and the power of the electric light, and the use of the telephone, are elements that make you capable to produce perfect goods at cheap prices, so as to successfully compete with Europe, while you pay as high wages, as you do. It is, I believe, a conviction in every mind in our body that the main difficulty in developing our mutual trade consists in the lack of ocean communications. So the exploration we have made on that subject has been of great advantage to our purposes of larger exchange between the two countries, and in this country during our trip who professed ideas contrary to enlarged means of trade between us. There is, I have observed during our journey, more sympathy between the United States and the Latin countries of South America than we before supposed to exist, and our trip has so much proved this that all previous doubts have been removed. The advantages as barriers to a perfect understanding between nations, have been discredited by facts which we will keep in our memory as a lesson of human fraternity."

Matias Romero, Mexican minister to the United States and delegate for Mexico: "Having resided over twenty years in Washington, and having traveled in this country, almost all the places I have seen with the international American conference were not new to me, and, therefore, could not make new impressions upon me the same impressions as upon my colleagues who saw them for the first time. I have noticed, however, a wonderful change in the appearance of the city, and especially in Chicago, Kansas City and Pittsburg, which is an evidence of the vitality of this country. I have also been struck with the interest which the leading men of this country have shown in the subjects which the conference has been called on to discuss, and especially in the matter of increasing the commercial relations between the United States and its southern neighbors. What ever may be the outcome of this conference, I think a great deal has been gained by the meeting of the delegates from the United States to the resources of the other countries of this hemisphere and their great possibilities, and in making known to the people of the United States the representative men of Spanish and Portuguese America. I think, too, that the intercontinental railway is a more feasible project than we have been led to believe, and I feel sure that before long the construction of that railway will be formally undertaken. Mexico has already built a railway from Vera Cruz to the Gulf of Mexico, and the United States has already built a railway from the City of Mexico towards Tehuantepec, in the direction of Central America. An English company is now building the railway from Vera Cruz to the Gulf of Mexico, and the United States has already built a railway from the City of Mexico towards Tehuantepec, in the direction of Central America. An English company is now building the railway from Vera Cruz to the Gulf of Mexico, and the United States has already built a railway from the City of Mexico towards Tehuantepec, in the direction of Central America."

Dr. Jose M. de la Cruz, delegate from Cuba, said that he had been very much impressed by the development of American industries, and especially by the progress of the iron industry, which he believed would be of great benefit to the people of the three Americas.

Dr. Jose M. de la Cruz, delegate from Cuba, said that he had been very much impressed by the development of American industries, and especially by the progress of the iron industry, which he believed would be of great benefit to the people of the three Americas.

Dr. Jose M. de la Cruz, delegate from Cuba, said that he had been very much impressed by the development of American industries, and especially by the progress of the iron industry, which he believed would be of great benefit to the people of the three Americas.

Dr. Jose M. de la Cruz, delegate from Cuba, said that he had been very much impressed by the development of American industries, and especially by the progress of the iron industry, which he believed would be of great benefit to the people of the three Americas.

Dr. Jose M. de la Cruz, delegate from Cuba, said that he had been very much impressed by the development of American industries, and especially by the progress of the iron industry, which he believed would be of great benefit to the people of the three Americas.

Dr. Jose M. de la Cruz, delegate from Cuba, said that he had been very much impressed by the development of American industries, and especially by the progress of the iron industry, which he believed would be of great benefit to the people of the three Americas.

Dr. Jose M. de la Cruz, delegate from Cuba, said that he had been very much impressed by the development of American industries, and especially by the progress of the iron industry, which he believed would be of great benefit to the people of the three Americas.

Dr. Jose M. de la Cruz, delegate from Cuba, said that he had been very much impressed by the development of American industries, and especially by the progress of the iron industry, which he believed would be of great benefit to the people of the three Americas.

Dr. Jose M. de la Cruz, delegate from Cuba, said that he had been very much impressed by the development of American industries, and especially by the progress of the iron industry, which he believed would be of great benefit to the people of the three Americas.

Dr. Jose M. de la Cruz, delegate from Cuba, said that he had been very much impressed by the development of American industries, and especially by the progress of the iron industry, which he believed would be of great benefit to the people of the three Americas.

Dr. Jose M. de la Cruz, delegate from Cuba, said that he had been very much impressed by the development of American industries, and especially by the progress of the iron industry, which he believed would be of great benefit to the people of the three Americas.

Dr. Jose M. de la Cruz, delegate from Cuba, said that he had been very much impressed by the development of American industries, and especially by the progress of the iron industry, which he believed would be of great benefit to the people of the three Americas.

Dr. Jose M. de la Cruz, delegate from Cuba, said that he had been very much impressed by the development of American industries, and especially by the progress of the iron industry, which he believed would be of great benefit to the people of the three Americas.

Dr. Jose M. de la Cruz, delegate from Cuba, said that he had been very much impressed by the development of American industries, and especially by the progress of the iron industry, which he believed would be of great benefit to the people of the three Americas.

Dr. Jose M. de la Cruz, delegate from Cuba, said that he had been very much impressed by the development of American industries, and especially by the progress of the iron industry, which he believed would be of great benefit to the people of the three Americas.

Dr. Jose M. de la Cruz, delegate from Cuba, said that he had been very much impressed by the development of American industries, and especially by the progress of the iron industry, which he believed would be of great benefit to the people of the three Americas.

Dr. Jose M. de la Cruz, delegate from Cuba, said that he had been very much impressed by the development of American industries, and especially by the progress of the iron industry, which he believed would be of great benefit to the people of the three Americas.

Dr. Jose M. de la Cruz, delegate from Cuba, said that he had been very much impressed by the development of American industries, and especially by the progress of the iron industry, which he believed would be of great benefit to the people of the three Americas.

Dr. Jose M. de la Cruz, delegate from Cuba, said that he had been very much impressed by the development of American industries, and especially by the progress of the iron industry, which he believed would be of great benefit to the people of the three Americas.

Dr. Jose M. de la Cruz, delegate from Cuba, said that he had been very much impressed by the development of American industries, and especially by the progress of the iron industry, which he believed would be of great benefit to the people of the three Americas.

Dr. Jose M. de la Cruz, delegate from Cuba, said that he had been very much impressed by the development of American industries, and especially by the progress of the iron industry, which he believed would be of great benefit to the people of the three Americas.

Dr. Jose M. de la Cruz, delegate from Cuba, said that he had been very much impressed by the development of American industries, and especially by the progress of the iron industry, which he believed would be of great benefit to the people of the three Americas.

Dr. Jose M. de la Cruz, delegate from Cuba, said that he had been very much impressed by the development of American industries, and especially by the progress of the iron industry, which he believed would be of great benefit to the people of the three Americas.

Dr. Jose M. de la Cruz, delegate from Cuba, said that he had been very much impressed by the development of American industries, and especially by the progress of the iron industry, which he believed would be of great benefit to the people of the three Americas.

with the United States. An international railway north and south is a great and laudable idea, and my country would with pleasure promote its establishment. Meanwhile, the opening of the Nicaragua canal will do much to bring us closer to Salvador and all her sister republics south."

Don Geronimo Zelaya, delegate from Honduras: "The closing excursion has been very interesting to me. The impression I have received on visiting the United States, like the one I felt on seeing Niagara Falls, is that the reality still surpassed what I had been told. I have been most impressed by the extraordinary energy of this people. They seem never to tire of work, and their ambition to excel knows no bounds. I believe that anything else to establish commercial relations between the American countries. In the excitement of our tour I do not think any of us have had time to receive impressions, and not to analyze them, but we have, I am sure, profited much by the trip, and now, knowing your country and ours, we are better able to discuss at Washington the subject of improving our commercial relations."

Dr. Cruise, delegate from Guatemala: "My impression is that a great advantage has been derived from this excursion, because the delegates have become acquainted with so many centers of industry and production of almost all classes. We could have in Guatemala a great quantity of agricultural implements coming from the United States, and especially from Collinsville watches, furniture, hardware, cars, wagons, a great quantity of beer, especially from St. Louis and Milwaukee; lamps, shoes and wines and fruits from California. I have been struck with the perfect organization of all the factories, and think that many of them could be established in Guatemala with great benefit, who would undertake enterprises like paper and beer-making. Now, what I think necessary is that the products of the United States which are to be marketed in our country should be made according to the necessities and customs of our country—sometimes not so good in quality, but less expensive than at present, until the consumer is accustomed to them and realizes the advantage of paying a higher price for durability of the product. What we really need more than any other thing is more frequent and cheaper communication by steamships, and it may be taken as certain that, all the circumstances being equal, the markets of the United States would have the preference over those in Europe. We in Guatemala, stand in need of machinery for the working of coffee plantations. I suppose it could be made here, and I think that if it were it would pay very well. I believe that the intercontinental railway should, and will be built. It is a comparatively easy matter for Guatemala to connect with the existing Mexican system of railroads, and I have no doubt that the other Central American states will extend it to the isthmus of Panama, where the only difficulty is to be approved. Once through the United States of Colombia, the way will be easy, as roads are already projected beyond that point."

Dr. Cruise, delegate from Guatemala: "My impression is that a great advantage has been derived from this excursion, because the delegates have become acquainted with so many centers of industry and production of almost all classes. We could have in Guatemala a great quantity of agricultural implements coming from the United States, and especially from Collinsville watches, furniture, hardware, cars, wagons, a great quantity of beer, especially from St. Louis and Milwaukee; lamps, shoes and wines and fruits from California. I have been struck with the perfect organization of all the factories, and think that many of them could be established in Guatemala with great benefit, who would undertake enterprises like paper and beer-making. Now, what I think necessary is that the products of the United States which are to be marketed in our country should be made according to the necessities and customs of our country—sometimes not so good in quality, but less expensive than at present, until the consumer is accustomed to them and realizes the advantage of paying a higher price for durability of the product. What we really need more than any other thing is more frequent and cheaper communication by steamships, and it may be taken as certain that, all the circumstances being equal, the markets of the United States would have the preference over those in Europe. We in Guatemala, stand in need of machinery for the working of coffee plantations. I suppose it could be made here, and I think that if it were it would pay very well. I believe that the intercontinental railway should, and will be built. It is a comparatively easy matter for Guatemala to connect with the existing Mexican system of railroads, and I have no doubt that the other Central American states will extend it to the isthmus of Panama, where the only difficulty is to be approved. Once through the United States of Colombia, the way will be easy, as roads are already projected beyond that point."

Dr. Cruise, delegate from Guatemala: "My impression is that a great advantage has been derived from this excursion, because the delegates have become acquainted with so many centers of industry and production of almost all classes. We could have in Guatemala a great quantity of agricultural implements coming from the United States, and especially from Collinsville watches, furniture, hardware, cars, wagons, a great quantity of beer, especially from St. Louis and Milwaukee; lamps, shoes and wines and fruits from California. I have been struck with the perfect organization of all the factories, and think that many of them could be established in Guatemala with great benefit, who would undertake enterprises like paper and beer-making. Now, what I think necessary is that the products of the United States which are to be marketed in our country should be made according to the necessities and customs of our country—sometimes not so good in quality, but less expensive than at present, until the consumer is accustomed to them and realizes the advantage of paying a higher price for durability of the product. What we really need more than any other thing is more frequent and cheaper communication by steamships, and it may be taken as certain that, all the circumstances being equal, the markets of the United States would have the preference over those in Europe. We in Guatemala, stand in need of machinery for the working of coffee plantations. I suppose it could be made here, and I think that if it were it would pay very well. I believe that the intercontinental railway should, and will be built. It is a comparatively easy matter for Guatemala to connect with the existing Mexican system of railroads, and I have no doubt that the other Central American states will extend it to the isthmus of Panama, where the only difficulty is to be approved. Once through the United States of Colombia, the way will be easy, as roads are already projected beyond that point."

Dr. Cruise, delegate from Guatemala: "My impression is that a great advantage has been derived from this excursion, because the delegates have become acquainted with so many centers of industry and production of almost all classes. We could have in Guatemala a great quantity of agricultural implements coming from the United States, and especially from Collinsville watches, furniture, hardware, cars, wagons, a great quantity of beer, especially from St. Louis and Milwaukee; lamps, shoes and wines and fruits from California. I have been struck with the perfect organization of all the factories, and think that many of them could be established in Guatemala with great benefit, who would undertake enterprises like paper and beer-making. Now, what I think necessary is that the products of the United States which are to be marketed in our country should be made according to the necessities and customs of our country—sometimes not so good in quality, but less expensive than at present, until the consumer is accustomed to them and realizes the advantage of paying a higher price for durability of the product. What we really need more than any other thing is more frequent and cheaper communication by steamships, and it may be taken as certain that, all the circumstances being equal, the markets of the United States would have the preference over those in Europe. We in Guatemala, stand in need of machinery for the working of coffee plantations. I suppose it could be made here, and I think that if it were it would pay very well. I believe that the intercontinental railway should, and will be built. It is a comparatively easy matter for Guatemala to connect with the existing Mexican system of railroads, and I have no doubt that the other Central American states will extend it to the isthmus of Panama, where the only difficulty is to be approved. Once through the United States of Colombia, the way will be easy, as roads are already projected beyond that point."

Dr. Cruise, delegate from Guatemala: "My impression is that a great advantage has been derived from this excursion, because the delegates have become acquainted with so many centers of industry and production of almost all classes. We could have in Guatemala a great quantity of agricultural implements coming from the United States, and especially from Collinsville watches, furniture, hardware, cars, wagons, a great quantity of beer, especially from St. Louis and Milwaukee; lamps, shoes and wines and fruits from California. I have been struck with the perfect organization of all the factories, and think that many of them could be established in Guatemala with great benefit, who would undertake enterprises like paper and beer-making. Now, what I think necessary is that the products of the United States which are to be marketed in our country should be made according to the necessities and customs of our country—sometimes not so good in quality, but less expensive than at present, until the consumer is accustomed to them and realizes the advantage of paying a higher price for durability of the product. What we really need more than any other thing is more frequent and cheaper communication by steamships, and it may be taken as certain that, all the circumstances being equal, the markets of the United States would have the preference over those in Europe. We in Guatemala, stand in need of machinery for the working of coffee plantations. I suppose it could be made here, and I think that if it were it would pay very well. I believe that the intercontinental railway should, and will be built. It is a comparatively easy matter for Guatemala to connect with the existing Mexican system of railroads, and I have no doubt that the other Central American states will extend it to the isthmus of Panama, where the only difficulty is to be approved. Once through the United States of Colombia, the way will be easy, as roads are already projected beyond that point."

Dr. Cruise, delegate from Guatemala: "My impression is that a great advantage has been derived from this excursion, because the delegates have become acquainted with so many centers of industry and production of almost all classes. We could have in Guatemala a great quantity of agricultural implements coming from the United States, and especially from Collinsville watches, furniture, hardware, cars, wagons, a great quantity of beer, especially from St. Louis and Milwaukee; lamps, shoes and wines and fruits from California. I have been struck with the perfect organization of all the factories, and think that many of them could be established in Guatemala with great benefit, who would undertake enterprises like paper and beer-making. Now, what I think necessary is that the products of the United States which are to be marketed in our country should be made according to the necessities and customs of our country—sometimes not so good in quality, but less expensive than at present, until the consumer is accustomed to them and realizes the advantage of paying a higher price for durability of the product. What we really need more than any other thing is more frequent and cheaper communication by steamships, and it may be taken as certain that, all the circumstances being equal, the markets of the United States would have the preference over those in Europe. We in Guatemala, stand in need of machinery for the working of coffee plantations. I suppose it could be made here, and I think that if it were it would pay very well. I believe that the intercontinental railway should, and will be built. It is a comparatively easy matter for Guatemala to connect with the existing Mexican system of railroads, and I have no doubt that the other Central American states will extend it to the isthmus of Panama, where the only difficulty is to be approved. Once through the United States of Colombia, the way will be easy, as roads are already projected beyond that point."

Dr. Cruise, delegate from Guatemala: "My impression is that a great advantage has been derived from this excursion, because the delegates have become acquainted with so many centers of industry and production of almost all classes. We could have in Guatemala a great quantity of agricultural implements coming from the United States, and especially from Collinsville watches, furniture, hardware, cars, wagons, a great quantity of beer, especially from St. Louis and Milwaukee; lamps, shoes and wines and fruits from California. I have been struck with the perfect organization of all the factories, and think that many of them could be established in Guatemala with great benefit, who would undertake enterprises like paper and beer-making. Now, what I think necessary is that the products of the United States which are to be marketed in our country should be made according to the necessities and customs of our country—sometimes not so good in quality, but less expensive than at present, until the consumer is accustomed to them and realizes the advantage of paying a higher price for durability of the product. What we really need more than any other thing is more frequent and cheaper communication by steamships, and it may be taken as certain that, all the circumstances being equal, the markets of the United States would have the preference over those in Europe. We in Guatemala, stand in need of machinery for the working of coffee plantations. I suppose it could be made here, and I think that if it were it would pay very well. I believe that the intercontinental railway should, and will be built. It is a comparatively easy matter for Guatemala to connect with the existing Mexican system of railroads, and I have no doubt that the other Central American states will extend it to the isthmus of Panama, where the only difficulty is to be approved. Once through the United States of Colombia, the way will be easy, as roads are already projected beyond that point."

Dr. Cruise, delegate from Guatemala: "My impression is that a great advantage has been derived from this excursion, because the delegates have become acquainted with so many centers of industry and production of almost all classes. We could have in Guatemala a great quantity of agricultural implements coming from the United States, and especially from Collinsville watches, furniture, hardware, cars, wagons, a great quantity of beer, especially from St. Louis and Milwaukee; lamps, shoes and wines and fruits from California. I have been struck with the perfect organization of all the factories, and think that many of them could be established in Guatemala with great benefit, who would undertake enterprises like paper and beer-making. Now, what I think necessary